

## EXPERT SAYS BANK TWENTY-FOUR AT RECEIPTS WERE FORGERIES BANQUET AT THE WEBER CLUB

From the fact that Theodore Kytk, the San Francisco expert on handwriting, states that there can be no question but that the receipts for money withdrawn from the Ogdens Savings Bank by J. J. Turner, were forgeries, there is a possibility of charging Turner with the offense. District Attorney Davis stated this morning that the expert had made an examination and has pronounced the signatures forgeries, in the face of which fact he would endeavor to get the county attorney to file a complaint against Turner.

When seen regarding the matter, County Attorney David Jensen stated that he had not considered the matter to any extent, but he was inclined to the opinion that he would not commence the action. He said that inasmuch as the man once and the case dismissed on motion of the district attorney, he was not in favor of another attempt at prosecuting.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Louise Van Dyke-Turner, in 1908, made a safety deposit of money in the Ogdens Savings Bank and that, during the next three or four years, her husband, J. J. Turner, went to the bank and drew the funds on receipts in his wife's name and purported by Turner to have been signed by her. His wife claimed to have had no knowledge of the transactions between the bank and Turner, stating that she had signed only two receipts upon which money had been paid, and that all the others were forgeries. She commenced suit in the district court for the amount which, with interest, she claimed to be something over \$5000. The jury rendered a verdict of no cause of action.

At the time Mrs. Van Dyke-Turner called for her money, she accused Turner of forgery and within a few days after he was charged with the offense and waiving preliminary hearing, was held to the district court for the alleged crime. However, the district attorney could not see his way clear to prosecute the case, as a conviction depended almost wholly, he said, upon the testimony of Turner's wife, which could not be had except by the consent of the accused, who, of course would not consent. In the meantime, Mrs. Turner secured a divorce and Turner was returned to the district court to testify in the civil action from the Preston jail, Idaho, where he was being held for bootlegging. He testified at the trial that the receipts were in the handwriting of Mrs. Turner and that he saw some of them written.

Isis today, continuing till Wednesday. Carlisle Blackwell in Kalem's 2-part feature "The Award of Justice," and the Isis orchestra with special music.—Advertisement.

## PROBATE MATTERS IN DISTRICT COURT

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Ivan L. Sherman, et al. minors, Ann E. Sherman, the mother, has petitioned the district court for letters of guardianship. The petition to sell real estate in the matter of the estate of Marshall P. Terry, deceased, has been granted. The same order was made on the petition to sell real estate in the estate of Amelia Newton, deceased. In the estate of George Martin, deceased, Mrs. Blanche Thompson, formerly the wife of Mr. Martin, was appointed administratrix, under a bond of \$200.

In the estate of Peter Robert Shupe, deceased, the petition to sell real estate was granted. In the estate of Caroline Meliss Marriott, deceased, George P. and James O. Marriott and R. B. Gibson, executors, have petitioned the district court to admit the will to probate. The petition relates that the decedent died February 18, 1914, leaving a will which was dated February 5, 1914. The estate is valued at about \$5000.

Read the Classified Ads.

## A Salesman

mailed an important order to his house. The letter was delayed. The goods arrived 48 hours too late. A Western Union Day or Night Letter would have saved this salesman a customer. The cost would have been trifling.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Telephone or call at any office for rates

Charles J. Humphris, former city councilman, entertained a party of 24 gentlemen friends at the Weber club rooms Saturday evening, in honor of D. M. Kitzelman, millionaire iron and steel manufacturer of Indianapolis, who was his guest during a two-day sojourn in Ogdens.

The private dining room of the club was decorated in Japanese style, including Japanese lanterns, and much of the menu was oriental and provided such dainties as Chinese mushrooms and strawberries.

When all were assembled at the banquet table, two colored servants, with false wigs of braided hair and wearing blouses, entered and, to the consternation of those who were not aware that they were supposed to be in the Far East, on the last leg of the trip around the world which Mr. Humphris and Mr. Kitzelman took last year, there was a rattle of firecrackers and a cloud of smoke, and the banquet was on with the drinking of health to the host and his special guest.

When the rich bowls of noodles were brought on, they were accompanied by chopsticks and a few instructions in the use of the sticks were necessary before anyone of the party could fish out a piece of chicken or a noodle from the thick soup. The chopsticks later were appropriated as souvenirs of the occasion.

The entire affair was enjoyed and those present say that nothing quite so unique ever has been seen at a local party.

Mr. Kitzelman kept the guests in paroxysms of laughter with his recital of what he and "Charlie" did and saw on the trip around the world. He did not neglect a single detail, and his descriptive powers were so illuminating that one of the banqueters laughed so heartily that he suddenly slipped off his chair to the floor.

When Mr. Humphris returned from his journey in the early part of 1913, he laid great stress on the charms of Japan but never went into particulars. Mr. Kitzelman supplied whatever the local contractor had failed to disclose, leaving nothing to be desired in richness of embellishment. He told of Cairo, Yokohama, Nagasaki and a quaint mountain resort in the interior of Japan, and concluded by advising those present who might contemplate a journey abroad not to miss Japan, and they all answered, "Japan for us."

Mr. Kitzelman left yesterday afternoon for Los Angeles, expecting to remain on the coast a month.

## BIG OPERA COMPANY ARRIVES ON A SPECIAL

## PROBATE MATTERS IN DISTRICT COURT

Arriving in Ogdens at 8 o'clock this morning on a special train of six cars the Robin Hood company made its entry into Ogdens for its engagement at the Orpheum tonight. This is perhaps the largest troupe traveling this season in the way of theatricals. The company came direct from Los Angeles and is playing very few one-night stands, one of which is Ogdens. Miss Beattie Abbott who heads this organization is said to be in excellent voice and should give Orpheum patrons a rare treat tonight in her role of Maid Marian.

There are sixty people in the cast with an enlarged orchestra and splendid scenic effects.

Robin Hood is really one of the big events of this season and should play to a packed house tonight.

THEATERS

AT THE OGDEN

The Arlington players gave their first presentation of the morality play, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," last night at the Ogdens theatre and the performance was seen and appreciated by a large crowd.

The leading male roles of Joe Morgan, the drunkard, and Simon Slade, the saloon keeper, were powerfully

sustained by A. J. Cole and Thomas Pawley, while the portrayal of the role of Mary Morgan, by Little Casey, was a fine bit of juvenile acting. Florence Eisen, in the part of Mrs. Morgan, gave a strong characterization and Robert Pawley handled the double role of Willie Hammond and Frank Slade in a capable manner. The comedy was handled by Edward Moran as Sample Switchel and Mayme Arlington as Mable Cartwright, in a manner that had much to do with the success of the play. Orville Spurrier was cast in the role of Mr. Romaine, a polished gentleman and made a good impression in the part, while John Millan, as Harvey Green, the villain, received a compliment for his acting in the form of hisses.

The play teaches a strong lesson and is well worth seeing.

## Deaths and Funerals

WILLIAMS—The funeral of Dr. George W. Williams was held at 3 p. m. yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Hobbs on Adams avenue. The home was filled with sorrowing friends and relatives and many beautiful floral offerings were laid on the bier. The service was a most beautiful and impressive one and at its conclusion the body was taken to the Mountain View cemetery, where it was interred.

BOEREMS—Matthias Boerems died Saturday night at his home in Hooper. Death was due to miner's consumption. He was born in Belgium, July 26, 1868, and came to Utah with his family about ten years ago. He is survived by his wife and the following children:

Joseph, Lee, Julia and Emily Boerems. All are residents of Weber county. The funeral will be held at the Hooper meeting house tomorrow at 2 p. m. and the interment will be made in the Hooper cemetery.

TANGREN—The infant son of William E. and Julia A. Johnson Tangren died last night at 11 o'clock. Remains were moved to Larkins parlors pending funeral arrangements to be made as soon as Mr. Tangren arrives from Moab, Utah.

## "ROBIN HOOD" OPERA AT ORPHEUM TONIGHT

"Robin Hood," the popular comic opera, whose vogue seems never to die, will be presented at the Orpheum tonight by the De Koven Opera company, under the direction of Daniel V. Arthur. The company is headed by Beattie Abbott, dramatic soprano from the grand opera, Paris, and she is assisted by George Frothingham of the original Bostonians, Helena Morrill, Phil Branson, Tullie Salinger, Jerome Daley, James Stevens, Sid Brahm and others. The chorus is a large and tuneful one, and a special orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Sainton, is a feature of the organization. The production, which requires two cars, is the one used at the New Amsterdam theatre last season.—Advertisement.

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## PROFESSOR PECK COMMITS SUICIDE

Famous Writer and Teacher of Ancient Languages Shoots Self in Head.

28 YEARS AT COLUMBIA

Long and Checkered Career of Brilliant Man Ends in Stamford.

Stamford, Conn., March 23.—Harry Thurston Peck, a former professor at Columbia university, committed suicide at a rooming house here today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

New York, N. Y., March 23.—Harry Thurston Peck was a writer of note and for 28 years was professor of ancient languages at Columbia university. He left the institution more than three years ago in consequence of unpleasant notoriety incident to a breach of promise suit for \$50,000 brought against him by Esther Quinn, a stenographer. Shortly after the filing of the suit, Dr. Peck filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He gave his assets as \$280.

In March, 1912, Miss Quinn's suit was dismissed as insufficient. Later she filed another action, which was pending at the time of his death.

Doctor Drops Out of Sight. Dr. Peck dropped out of sight after his retirement from Columbia and did not come before the public eye until April of last year, when he became critically ill at Ithaca, N. Y., suffering with a nervous breakdown. His life was despaired of until his divorced wife, Mrs. Cornelia D. Peck, a Christian Scientist, came to the hospital and administered to him.

The second Mrs. Peck found no objection to the ministrations of the divorced wife; in fact both worked together for the professor's recovery.

As far back as 1910, Dr. Peck had a sharp controversy with Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, over the authorship of certain Latin addresses. Peck charged that Dr. Butler purposed to deliver in Berlin as his own an address in Latin, which Peck wrote. Dr. Butler subsequently admitted that this was true and was quoted in dispatches from Berlin as saying that the preparation of such matter was part of the professor's duty and that there was "no secret about it."

Dr. Peck was born in Stamford, in 1856, and was educated in this country and abroad. He was an authority on Latin and the classics, and the author of numerous books, including treatises, essays and verse.

Coming Wednesday, one night only—Flo La Badie in "The Cat's Paw," at the Globe Theatre.—Advertisement.

## CROWDS HEAR ARMY REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

perhaps the least excited city out wardly in the United Kingdom.

No more troops have arrived here and none expected. The residents look to London and the Curragh camp for their news. The statement issued by Premier Asquith last night declaring that the movements of troops were of a purely precautionary character, has not weakened the determination of the Unionists to be prepared for all eventualities. When Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulstermen, read it today he remarked: "Government in Ludicrous Position."

"The statement simply represents the position the prime minister has been driven to take. The government has put itself in a ludicrous position, but its action makes no difference to us. We are proceeding steadily with our preparations and organization. We are not in the least affected by anything the government may do or pretend to do. We shall keep steadily in view our main object, which is to prevent ourselves being put by force under a government we detest."

London, March 23.—A much easier feeling was created in the British Isles today by the reassuring statement given out by Premier Asquith to the effect that the troop movements in Ulster had been ordered only as a precautionary measure for the protection of government property.

The inference is generally drawn from the premier's remarks that the government's intentions toward army officers, who did not desire to serve against the Orangemen, had been wrongly interpreted.

The public in all parts of the United Kingdom awaited eagerly today the explanation of the cabinet in the house of commons, to which the Irish controversy has been transferred.

Page Exaggerates Orders. In some quarters there was an inclination to believe that General Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief in Ireland, had placed a much graver interpretation on the government's inquiries as to the feelings of army officers in the Irish garrisons than was intended.

He presented an ultimatum to the officers that they must serve or resign. Sir Arthur always has taken a serious view of the threatened refusal of officers to serve in Ulster. It is said that he followed his public warning to them by a private intimation that their resignations would not be quietly accepted by the war office.

Called to War Office. General Paget, Brigadier General Hubert Gough, commander of the cavalry brigade at Curragh, and other officers attached to the Irish garrisons, reached London today and immediately went to the war office for a conference with General John Seeley, secretary for war, and Field Mar-

shal Sir John French. This conference was followed by a full meeting of the cabinet.

Acting under authority given him at a recent meeting of the Weber county Republican central committee, Chairman Edwin Dix, has appointed State Senator George J. Kelley, former State Senator C. R. Hollingsworth, County Clerk S. G. Dye, former member of the county board of education, J. L. Robison, Representative J. W. Wilcox and City Auditor A. F. Lang to serve on a committee to arrange for a Republican reunion in the near future.

Members of the committee are not prepared as yet to state when a meeting will be held, but it is said that it will be some time during the present week. It is expected that the gathering will be in the form of a banquet, accompanied by program of speeches, and music, and it is considered certain that the occasion will be the first shot in the year's political campaign, so far as Republicans are concerned. The Democrats opened fire on St. Patrick's day when they met at the Weber club.

LATEST USE FOR WIRELESS

Boundary Lines Through Unknown Territory Done by Wireless Survey.

Washington, March 23.—The latest known use to which wireless is to be put is in fixing the boundary lines through hundreds of miles of almost unknown territory between Brazil and Peru. Details as to how this work is to be done have just been received here. The wireless surveying task is through the dense jungle growth that covers a considerable part of the territory in question.

A wireless message will be flashed from a given station at a certain time. If it is received by another station one second later, the difference in time indicates their difference in longitude and the distance separating them can be readily determined. If it had not been for the discovery that wireless could be made the servant of the surveyors in fixing the final frontier lines in the Amazon basin, it would have been necessary for them to cut their paths through tropical forests, which in a few months would have been overgrown and completely lost.

## TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

TELEPHONE SERVICE OF TODAY THE CREATION OF THE BELL CO.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines, cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in the switchboards have the changes been so radical that installations costing in the aggregate millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstruction an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line cable switchboard and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech. While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000 miles as early as 1893, it was not until

of the Minot officers, charged with embezzlement. Kemper claims he is innocent and his arrest the result of a grudge held against him by his successor as president of the Minot bank.

REPUBLICANS TO HAVE A BANQUET

INCREASE IN WAGES FOR FARM LABORERS

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Wages of farm laborers have increased more rapidly than those of the city workmen during the past twenty years a department of agriculture investigation has revealed.

During the past year the pay of the farm hand increased 2 1/2 per cent, the increase has been 11 per cent in the past four years, and 36 per cent since 1902. While the inquiry, the results of which were made public today, dealt particularly with the United States in most other countries also farm wages increased rapidly.

The investigators discovered, however, that while wages went up about 37 per cent from 1900 to 1910, farm land values nearly doubled in that decade, showing, they say, that in the "distribution of the proceeds from farming operations, a larger proportion now goes to capital and less to labor account than formerly.

WILSON ANXIOUS FOR EARLY VOTE

President Hopes for Prompt Action on Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal.

Washington, March 23.—While President Wilson has no doubts about the passage of the administration bill to repeal the Panama tolls exemption, he is anxious that it be brought to a vote promptly. He has been advised that a vote probably will be taken as soon as the rivers and harbors bill has been disposed of.

The president said today it looked to him as if there had been a filibuster on the rivers and harbors bills to delay the vote on the tolls question but smilingly remarked that minorities always filibustered. He denied a charge made on the floor of the senate that he had attempted to limit the tolls debate in the house. He said that while he had no part in suggesting a rule to limit debate, he hoped there would be one.

In reply to questions as to whether he thought any improper influences were being brought to bear against the repeal, the president declared that he had not sought to find any and did not suspect them.

SWISS AVIATOR KILLED.

Basel, Switzerland, March 23.—An aviator named Borrer was killed yesterday. His machine had reached a great height when it was seen suddenly to dip forward. The spectators watched the maneuver with intense interest, thinking the aviator was about to loop the loop. Borrer was only 19 years old.

BANKER IS ARRESTED

Minneapolis, March 23.—H. H. Kemper of Minot, N. D., formerly president of the Citizens' bank of that place, was arrested on request

1905 that conversation could be had over long-distance circuits of which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 80 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon—not that it was expected to get a through underground talk between those places, in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our persistent study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell System in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell System recognized that telephone service as they saw it was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could